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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 51 December 22, 1962 Section 1 — News

BARRY: *Rocky men fear his popularity* ....(971)

FOREIGN AID: *Up, up and away!* .....(972)

FARMERS: *Urge their subsidies be cut* .....(972)

KATANGA: *UN girds for new war* .....(973)

FCC: *Czar Minow grabs for power* .....(974)

The Stop-Goldwater Movement: While many of the daily press stories, articulated by liberals, talk of a "stop-Rocky" group forming among conservatives, actually the big news is a "stop-Barry" conspiracy among liberal Republicans, aided by the usual liberal pundits who would never support anyone but a Democrat in any case.

As seen from the vantage point of Capitol Hill, there is little substance to the claim that, in a private meeting in Chicago on December 2, a "stop-Rockefeller" organization was formed. The Chicago gathering gave no official statement, and press reports came from anonymous persons who claimed to have been present in the meeting. What did take place was an exploratory discussion of the possibility of financial support of some magnitude to boost Goldwater for President.

As a result of the apocryphal reports from Chicago, newspapermen queried various members of the GOP National Committee at its meeting in Washington a few days later. In answer to questions as to which candidate in the GOP was ahead, many replied "Rockefeller."

Press reports drew the conclusion that Rockefeller had wide support in the party and that Goldwater had very little, and pundits loudly broadcast this highly dubious conclusion.

Dubious for two reasons: (1) Rocky is the only virtually-avowed candidate for the No. 1 nomination—hence the GOP pros (whether they liked him or not) would naturally call him the front-runner. (2) Most of the GOP pros at the Washington meeting assumed that Goldwater would not run; few if any of them knew about the Goldwater statement which "kept the door open"—his remark to the UPI (November 9) that "If someone else wants to put my name in a primary, I can't stop him."

But the news stories about the Chicago meeting apparently aroused fear among the Modern Republican forces in New York, and the outlines of a "stop-Goldwater" movement grew sharp.

The New York *Herald Tribune* (December 5) editorially attacked the Chicago meeting as "bad timing, narrow motives and poor politics." This organ of Modern Republicanism and a Rocky backer waxed indignant in melodramatic terms. Those forming the Chicago meeting, its editorial said, are "selfish," a "splinter," a "faction," "fractious," and indulging in "mischief," "partisan bickering" and "political nonsense."

Strong reactions and protests against this editorial followed. One letter to the *Herald Tribune* printed on December 8, said: "If the day has come when conservatives are to be denounced for even daring to launch a drive for the Republican Presidential nomination, America is well on its way to the dark waters of three-party politics. And it will be pro-Rockefeller growlers like yourselves who will be to blame."

On Capitol Hill, observers believe it is explainable why the Rocky boosters exhibit the hysteria in the Trib editorial and are energetically seeking by various methods in the public media to downgrade and squelch talk of Goldwater for President. The explanation is that they fear the vast reservoir of popularity for the Arizonan in the party will become an open, full-fledged upsurge. Hence the "stop-Goldwater" movement.

One of the most prominent "Eisenhower Republicans" in the country told HUMAN EVENTS last week: "They can't squelch the feeling that generated that Chicago meeting. A bandwagon has been started and it will roll and roll—for Goldwater. He is not only the sentimental idol of most Republican rank-and-filers, he is also the favorite of most of the pros, however discreet they may be about it. Goldwater, whatever his personal inclinations, can't resist the pressure of the huge following he has built up."

He went on: "It's something like the situation in 1952. As the GOP convention of that year approached, the bulk of the rank-and-filers and the pros were for Taft. The difference between now and 1952 is that Goldwater's conservative image isn't blurred as was Taft's in '52; and Goldwater possesses a highly attractive and popular personality—appealing to the mass of voters—which Taft certainly didn't have."

Bulletins on Cuba: Pentagon sources say that approximately 25,000 soldiers from the USSR and its satellites remain in Cuba, together with 550

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modern Russian tanks. This intelligence suggests that the US Army build-up (at the time of the crisis) to invade Cuba (unless Moscow backed down) might have proved inadequate. This build-up recently has enjoyed very favorable propaganda in the newspapers.

• Air Force circles in the Capital—despite official denials—say that Red planes did fly over the Southeastern United States. The Scripps-Howard newspaper chain stands by its original story to this effect, in the face of many denials from Administration propaganda agencies.

• Kennedy's alleged "great victory" over Khrushchev in the Cuban crisis wears increasingly thin. William D. Pawley, former US Ambassador to Brazil and Peru (and a recognized expert on Latin America), last week had a letter in the Washington *Post* (December 12) which adds to this mounting skepticism. He said it is "incredible" that there should be a public impression that "President Kennedy has won a decisive, strategic victory over communism in the Cuban crisis," and noted: "It is possible that the US has partially won a tactical skirmish. For proof of even so small a triumph, however, we must rely primarily upon Soviet guarantees, 30-day promises and 'good faith' . . . that they would never introduce offensive weapons into Cuba."

Foreign Aid: Representative Otto E. Passman (D.-La.), a leading critic of foreign aid, has publicly scoffed at President Kennedy's newly-ordered review of the foreign aid program by leaders of labor, professional and business groups.

Passman, chairman of the House subcommittee that handles foreign aid appropriations, told reporters last week:

"They have taken a new, hard look every year since it started—and that's 16 years ago." He said similar studies have been made in the past under Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, "but the cost still goes up, up, up!"

In addition, many politicos feel the committee—despite the inclusion of some conservatives—is top-heavy with pro-foreign-aiders. For example, General Lucius Clay, who heads the committee, made a pitch for the President's foreign aid program just last year.

If the President is really interested in trimming foreign aid, asked one observer, why did he appoint David E. Bell to head the program? "Budget Buster Bell," as reported by HUMAN EVENTS two weeks ago, claims we should increase foreign aid and perhaps "double" it.

Women for Peace: The hearing room of the House Un-American Activities Committee last week looked like a henhouse as hostile women clucked and cackled while committee members investigated an organization called Women Strike for Peace.

This organization, which has rallied thousands of women to its cause of disarmament, has continually apologized for Soviet duplicity and takes Red Chinese Premier Chou En Lai at his word in one of its publications, "The Story of Disarmament."

While members of this group—headquartered in Washington—deny there is anything subversive about their movement, committee members quickly turned up four witnesses connected with the organization who pleaded the First or Fifth Amendments regarding alleged Communist activities.

Mrs. Blanche Posner, from Scarsdale, New York, shrieked and gesticulated at investigators. At breakfast time, she said loudly, mothers "see not only Wheaties and milk but Strontium 90 . . ." Mrs. Posner then proceeded to invoke the Fifth Amendment 44 times.

As an added attraction, that recent critic of the FBI, Jack Levine, who was an FBI agent for 11 months, quit, and was then twice refused re-employment, bounded down the aisle shouting the hearings were a "disgrace." He was gently hustled out by policemen.

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, founder of the group, told House investigators she "had absolutely no desire" to prevent Communists from assuming leadership in the organization. Committee members were shocked with her testimony. Representative Donald Bruce (R.-Ind.) said Mrs. Wilson's testimony "shows a startling naiveness" and was a "classic in any study of blindness of reality."

Agriculture: The farmers of America should accept an annual cut of 25 per cent—$1 billion—in federal farm support spending, the American Farm Bureau Federation declared in a resolution passed last week at its 44th annual convention. This decrease would more than equal the amount by which farm subsidies have increased during the two years of the New Frontier.

AFBF President Charles Shuman said that in taking a 25 per cent cut themselves, farmers can logically request a 10 per cent cut—$9 billion—in the entire federal budget, and the AFBF resolution challenged other groups that want a tax cut to make specific recommendations on how federal spending affecting their interests could be reduced.

Senator Thruston B. Morton (R.-Ky.) echoed these views, urging that reductions in federal spend-in go hand-in-hand with any tax cut.

The 5,000 convention delegates—representing 60 per cent of the nation's farmers—also approved a resolution calling for the defeat of the Administration's wheat control plan in a referendum scheduled for next spring. This unprecedented move (in the past the State Farm Bureaus have acted separately on referendums) illustrates the anger with which farmers view the Kennedy-Freeman plan.

This new government program, which will need a two-thirds vote from the growers for approval, would set up a multiple price plan for wheat, coupled with extremely tight controls.

Re-Run of Cuban Crisis: The myth of JFK's alleged "courageous" stand against Khrushchev in

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the Cuban crisis received some sharp debunking from Representative Bob Wilson of California, chairman of the GOP Congressional Committee, at the party's recent National Committee meeting in Washington.

Wilson said he and many other members of Congress knew about the Russian missile danger in Cuba weeks before Kennedy acted, for they had been given the information by government officials at a secret briefing. But Kennedy did nothing, said Wilson, until the Republicans forced him to take action. Wilson implied the President delayed action for political motives, revealing that the Cuban crisis cost the GOP at least 20 House seats in the election.

Recalling a recent remark by JFK that Americans must expect further crises, Wilson said that he sometimes has nightmares that the Democrats will arrange for a crisis every October in advance of an election. "But I think they are overestimating the gullibility of the public," he added. "They—the voters—are not going to swallow manufactured crises in the future."

To explain, Wilson said: "The point is that the inaction [of Kennedy for months on Cuba] and the management of the news helped build up the crisis that had to be solved. I don't think we can have any more manufactured crises."

Katanga, Again: The United Nations, with a strong boost from the US State Department, is again girding for war against the pro-Western Congo province of Katanga:

Secretary of State Dean Rusk has ordered Katanga information officer Michel Struelens to leave the country—deportation hearings begin this week in New York; US Globemasters are once again ferrying UN troops and equipment from the central Congo into Katanga's capital, Elisabethville; 3,800 new troops from Indonesia are reported on their way to Africa to help crush the anti-Communist province; the allegedly mild-mannered Secretary General, U Thant—who speaks so eloquently of "compromise"—has uncompromisingly called for a Katanga boycott, and threatens an all-out war unless Katanga knuckles under to the UN and the central government.

Yet the cry continues from the Nation's Capital, why pressure Katanga? The State Department, according to Senator Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), will admit privately that Katangan President Moise Tshombe has made all the concessions since the cease-fire of mid-October, the central government's Premier Adoula, none. Tshombe, for example, has reopened rail communications with the central government and turned over to it $2 million in foreign currency and a like amount in Congolese francs.

But Adoula, even according to a recently published 193-page UN report, has been recalcitrant in the extreme. With no apparent cause, he unilaterally broke the cease-fire 48 hours after it became effective. He has refused to grant a "general amnesty" to Katangese as called for by Clause 6 of the U Thant unification plan of August 20.

Hatch Act Violation? Government career employes are complaining they are coming under heavy pressure to purchase $100-a-plate tickets for the Second Inaugural Dinner sponsored by the Democratic National Committee.

This dinner, to be held in honor of the President and the Vice President, will fill the campaign coffers of the Democratic National Committee. Here is how the pressure works:

Civil service careerists have received letters at their homes mailed by the Democratic National Committee asking for the "pleasure of your company" at the gala affair. In many cases, their immediate supervisors have followed up this gracious invitation by asking employes at work if they plan to attend and by stressing that the agency would like to see a "good turnout."

Such pressure is considered a violation of the Hatch Act, but lawyers say it will be difficult to get a criminal conviction. Most employes would be chary of giving the proof needed for fear of losing their jobs.

Minority Extremism: Dr. Martin T. Camacho, Chairman of the Portuguese-American Committee on Foreign Affairs, charged last week that American Negro leaders in the NAACP and CORE were practicing "racism in reverse" at a "Conference on Africa" meeting in Harriman, New York, this November.

Among the resolutions adopted at the conference, supported by these Negro leaders, were: the unification of Katanga with the Belgian Congo, "through sanctions and force if they be necessary"; "independence" for the Portuguese African provinces of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea; and the use of "sanctions against South Africa."

Dr. Camacho noted that all the resolutions seemed to be directed against African states either ruled by, or co-operating with, whites. As an example of the latter, he pointed to the conference's resolution directed against Katanga. Dr. Camacho also lamented that there were no criticisms of "the harsh and repressive dictatorship" of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, or the movement by Kenya nationalists to dispossess white settlers.

This extremist meeting, it is noted, was sponsored by the American Committee on Africa, which has long supported the terrorist attacks on both whites and blacks in Angola. Sponsors of this committee

THE REV. ALFRED E. NELSON, Alaska Baptist Church, Alto, Michigan: "Of all the periodicals that come to my desk, religious or secular—and there are many—HUMAN EVENTS receives top priority because it is truthful, concise and up-to-the-minute in its reporting of the facts that the American people ought to know."

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include UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and White House adviser Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

New Censorship: The Federal Communications Commission, under the prodding of its powerful chairman, Newton N. Minow, has initiated an all-out drive for government direction (and many think eventual control) of the airwaves. Despite denials by FCC members, Czar Minow and his cohorts have begun the crunch against the networks, their affiliates and independent stations across the nation.

In its opening gambit, the FCC is attempting to force the TV and radio industries to prepare their programs to please the palates of the "kultur" experts on the FCC, itself. *Broadcasting* magazine, a leading spokesman for the industry, has already sounded the alarm that censorship is around the corner. The FCC, however, continues to press for control.

Item: On December 4, *Broadcasting* revealed that the FCC staff recommended holding up renewal licenses for 100 California AM, FM and TV stations to determine whether their programming was in accordance with that vague term, the "public interest." Moreover, the staff conducted an intensive letter-writing campaign "designed to induce television stations to schedule," at prime time (7 to 11 p.m.), programs which have "interest to minority groups." In short, the FCC staff was threatening to withhold renewal licenses from stations unless they scheduled—for free—programs which the FCC thinks suits minorities. This obvious attempt by the politically-minded FCC to play up to the minority blocs which support the Democratic party has not gone unnoticed in Washington.

Item: Top show-business newspaper *Variety* two weeks ago ripped the lid off a heretofore secret report—prepared for the FCC—recommending vastly increased government control over TV and radio. The report sanctions new government methods to meddle in the legal business operations of all the networks. In addition, the report recommends the establishment of a completely government-controlled body with new powers to dictate the programming of networks, affiliates and independent stations.

A curious thing to onlookers, however, is why Newton Minow—who publicly upheld ABC's right to use convicted perjurer Alger Hiss as a character witness against Richard Nixon—feels he should be in control of what is transmitted on the airwaves. The public record suggests Minow's TV "wasteland" has become more arid since he came to the FCC.

As an example, last week it was noted that the FCC, after months of haggling, told Moline TV Corporation to begin construction of a TV station in Moline, Illinois, to operate on Channel 8. In the original hearings, long-time FCC hearing examiner Charles J. Frederick recommended that Channel 8 be awarded to Community Telecasting Corporation, since Moline, according to Frederick, had the worst programming of all the corporation applicants. Under Minow, the FCC reversed Frederick's original findings, offering the channel to Moline.

Representative Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.) revealed in the *Congressional Record* last year that one of the principal owners of Moline was Richard F. Stengel, long-time friend of Minow and a liberal Democratic nominee for senator from Illinois in 1956. Minow campaigned for Stengel in that election.

Acheson: Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson aroused intense British reaction over some remarks he made in a speech at West Point last week. "The unkindest cut of all," observed Washingtonians who have a long memory of Acheson as an appeaser and Anglophile. (He looks like a Bond Street model; his father was a British-born, Anglican bishop.) Examination of the speech shows Acheson made points long emphasized by HUMAN EVENTS and other American journals, and that his education is proceeding fast. Here's a sample:

"Great Britain," Acheson said, "has lost an empire and has not yet found a role. The attempt to play a separate power role—that is, a role apart from Europe, a role based on a 'special relationship' with the US, a role based on being the head of a Commonwealth which has no political structure, or unity, or strength and enjoys a fragile and precarious economic relationship by means of the sterling area and preferences in the British market —this role is about played out. Great Britain, attempting to work alone and to be a broker between the US and Russia, has seemed to conduct a policy as weak as its military power."

Capitol Camera: The Communists-Know-Their-Enemy Department: During selection of the jury to decide whether the Communist party is criminally guilty of failing to register as an agent of the Soviet Union, CP defense attorneys requested the judge to ask prospective jurors an unusual question. If any answered "yes" to the query, the defense attorney would then have requested that this person be dismissed from the jury panel on the ground he would be unduly "biased" against the Communist party. The question asked by the judge: Do any of you subscribe to such publications as HUMAN EVENTS or *National Review?*

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Write your Congressman to vote AGAINST enlarging the House Rules Committee. This roll call will be the Opening Battle of the 88th Congress, therefore your letters must be sent immediately. See explanation below.

In the final analysis, the Congress represents the people and not the national officeholders.
—Representative Leslie C. Arends (R.-Ill.)

HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

Volume XIX, No. 51—Section II December 22, 1962

Help Win the Opening Battle of the 88th Congress

Write your member of the House of Representatives (Address: House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.) to vote AGAINST enlarging the Rules Committee.

Get your friends to do the same.

The vote on enlargement ("packing") will be the opening battle of the first session of the 88th Congress. The roll call may come on opening day. Therefore, you must act at once. (Remember, "packing" of Rules was approved by only five votes in 1961, 217 to 212.)

If the resolution to enlarge is rejected, it will be a sensational conservative achievement. Such a victory is entirely possible, though it will take tremendous effort by grass-roots conservatives to bring it about.

If the resolution is adopted, headlines will proclaim it a Kennedy victory—a defeat for the conservative coalition. Clearly, JFK will have reason to be pleased if this happens. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that although he won this victory in 1961, the conservative coalition was still successful in stopping much New Frontier legislation during the last Congress. However, it would have stopped more Kennedy proposals if there had been no Rules Committee "packing."

If you want to help defeat Kennedy in the Opening Battle of the 88th Congress, please write your Congressman TODAY. Ask him to vote AGAINST enlargement of the Rules Committee.

Also urge friends to do likewise.

For more detailed information about the "packing" motion, read the following:

Soon after the House of Representatives of the 88th Congress convenes, possibly on opening day, the Administration forces will again try to pack the Rules Committee as they successfully did on January 31, 1961, the first important action taken in the House after JFK's inauguration.

JFK's "packing" victory increased the size of the Rules Committee from 12 to 15 members. This resolution to "pack" got through the House only because of a provision that the packing was "temporary." Unless the "enlargement" is again approved in 1963 the membership will drop back to 12. The Committee, if held to 12, will have a conservative majority.

Before the 1961 "packing" of the Rules Committee, its membership consisted of eight Democrats and four Republicans. The four Republicans were often joined by two Southern Democrats, Chairman Howard W. Smith of Virginia and William M. Colmer of Mississippi, to form a conservative coalition. For a number of years, the Rules Committee coalition has been stopping many measures providing for increased federal spending and further centralization of governmental power in Washington.

(*continued on next page*)

SOKOLSKY

Three hundred newspapers will each be choosing a columnist to replace George Sokolsky, who died last week. Sokolsky, who was one of the great among the columnists, would have wanted a conservative writer to take his place.

By letter, telephone call, or personal visit, let your editor know your preference. Editors welcome reader opinions. Sokolsky appeared five times a week. Here are five-times-a-week conservative columnists whose writings have appeared in *Human Events*.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Victor Riesel	Barry Goldwater
David Lawrence	Allen-Scott	Morrie Ryskind
Walter Trohan	Donald I. Rogers	Edith Kermit Roosevelt
Henry J. Taylor	Irene Kuhn	Holmes Alexander
Robert Ruark	Paul Harvey	

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The function of the Rules Committee is to "direct traffic." The Committee determines which of the vast number of bills that comes out of House committees shall be voted upon, whether the House shall be allowed to amend on the floor, how long the debate shall be, and on what date the roll calls shall be taken.

The powers given to the Rules Committee create the opportunity to "bottle up" a bill, but the power is not so arbitrary and dictatorial as the liberal columnists wish you to believe. In practice, NO measure that a majority of the membership wants can be bottled up. For one thing any bill MUST be voted on by the House if 218 (50-plus per cent) of the members sign a petition for a vote. But there are many bills recommended by House Committees which a large majority of the House does NOT want to get to a vote. They WANT the Rules Committee to "bottle it up." The members may believe the bill to be extremely harmful to the public interest, but it may be pushed by pressure blocs who are powerful in their districts. For a member to vote as his conscience and judgment dictate would be to court defeat.

This is especially true in the Big City districts where few voters know the names of their Congressmen. The number of persons who vote in the primaries may be as little as 20 per cent. The political machines may easily get 11 per cent to the polls—payrollers, etc. Therefore, they can and do dictate to a Congressman how he shall vote. Once a bill reaches the floor, the Congressman simply commits political suicide if he votes against orders. But believing a bill to be evil, he may privately plead with his friends on the Rules Committee to "keep that bill bottled up." Nine times out of ten—regardless of the statements of the liberal columnists—the Rules Committee does exactly what the majority wants it to do.

Last Year's Vote on 'Rules'

On January 31, 1961, the House of Representatives voted to enlarge this committee by adding three members, two Democrats and one Republican. The party ratio was ten to five after the additions. More important, the liberal-conservative total was eight to seven.

The vote on the enlargement was 217 to 212. There were two pairs. Assuming that Speaker Sam Rayburn and Representative J. Edward Roush (who was involved in an election contest which was finally settled in his favor) would have voted for packing, and counting the vote from the vacant Arizona seat as for the plan (Representative Stewart L. Udall had resigned to become Secretary of the Interior and was later succeeded by his brother, Morris K. Udall), the vote of the total membership would have been 222 to 214. Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., was paired for packing. John B. Bennett's stand was not announced.

* * *

Twenty-two Republicans voted with the Kennedy Administration, of whom eighteen will be members of the new Congress. If you live in the district of any of these members, write—write—write. And get your friends to write. Tell these Representatives to REVERSE their position.

They are:

Calif. — John F. Baldwin
Conn. — Abner W. Sibal
Md. — Charles Mathias
Mass. — William H. Bates
— Silvio O. Conte
— F. Bradford Morse
Mo. — Thomas B. Curtis
N.J. — William T. Cahill
— Florence P. Dwyer
N. J. — Frank C. Osmers
— George Wallhauser
N. Y. — Paul A. Fino
— Seymour Halpern
— John V. Lindsay
Ohio — William H. Ayres
Pa. — Robert J. Corbett
— James G. Fulton
Wisc. — Alvin E. O'Konski

* * *

Thirty-six Southern Democrats voted with the Kennedy Administration, of whom all but six will be members of the new Congress. If you live in one of these districts, write—write—write. And get your friends to write. Tell these Representatives to REVERSE their position.

They are:

Ala. — Carl Elliott
— Robert E. Jones
— Albert Rains
— Kenneth A. Roberts
Ark. — Oren Harris
— Wilbur D. Mills
— James W. Trimble
Fla. — Dante B. Fascell
Ga. — John L. Pilcher
— Carl Vinson
La. — Hale Boggs
— James H. Morrison
— T. Ashton Thompson
— Edwin E. Willis
N. C. — Herbert C. Bonner
Tenn. — Ross Bass
— Clifford Davis
— Joe L. Evins
Tex. — Jack B. Brooks
— Robert R. Casey
— George H. Mahon
— Wright Patman
— William R. Poage
— Olin E. Teague
— Albert Thomas
— Clark Thompson
— Homer Thornberry
— James C. Wright
— John Young
Va. — W. Pat Jennings

* * *

If it is assumed that all of the new members (including those who came in after the last Congress' opening), except Representative Joseph D. Waggonner, Jr., a conservative Democrat, will vote along party lines, the vote on the Rules packing proposal in the 88th Congress will be 225 to 209. This counts pairs and the Speaker's vote and assumes that everyone will vote. There is a vacancy in California.

* * *

Besides the Republicans and Southerners listed above, there are seven new Southern members who have been included among the yeas in the 225 to 209 estimate, but who may oppose the President. If you live in their districts write, and get your friends to write:

Fla. — Don Fuqua
— Sam M. Gibbons
Ga. — J. Russell Tuten
La. — Gillis W. Long
S.C. — Albert W. Watson
Tex. — Joe Pool
Va. — John O. Marsh, Jr.

* * *

The following newly-elected Republicans have been included among the nays in the 225 to 209 estimate, but it cannot be assumed that all of them will necessarily vote against packing. If you live in one of their districts, write and get your friends to write.

They are:

Calif. — Minor C. Martin
— Burt L. Talcott
Colo. — Donald G. Brotzman
Fla. — Edward J. Gurney
Ill. — Robert McClory
— Robert T. McLoskey
— Charlotte T. Reid
— Donald Rumsfield
Kans. — Joe Skubitz
Ky. — M. Gene Snyder
Md. — Rogers C.B. Morton
Mich. — Edward Hutchinson
N. H. — James C. Cleveland
— Louis C. Wyman
N. Y. — James R. Grover
— Frank J. Horton
N. Y. — Ogden R. Reid
— John W. Wydler
N. C. — James T. Broyhill
Ohio — Homer E. Abele
— Oliver P. Bolton
— Carl W. Rich
— Robert Taft
Pa. — John C. Kunkel
— Joseph M. McDade
— James D. Weaver
Tenn. — William E. Brock
— James H. Quillen
Tex. — Ed Foreman
Utah — Laurence J. Burton
— Sherman P. Lloyd
Wash. — K. William Stinson

* * *

The packing scheme will be defeated only if nine Republicans or Southern Democrats switch their votes.

WHOEVER is your Congressman, write him. Let him know your wishes. Get your friends to do likewise. If you have a Congressman-at-large write him, too.

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'Shameless Propaganda' for Federal Aid to Education

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The National Education Association, in pursuit of its inflexible goal of putting across federal aid to education, is distributing a piece of propaganda which is as shameless a summons to class war as we have seen. That an organization supposedly speaking for professional educators should resort to such mean arguments is a sad commentary on the current mentality of this truculent lobby.

The pamphlet, entitled "The Root of Opposition," was written by John McCormally, executive editor of the Hutchinson [Kans.] *News*. He says that the fight over federal aid to education is an economic battle, pure and simple, "between the haves and the have-nots, between those who control the wealth of the land and those who make up its masses."

Mr. McCormally says that it is not polite to talk in such terms, for "we are all brainwashed from childhood to pretend that the United States has no classes or masses, no sharp and fundamental disagreement between its have minority and have-not majority."

But the truth, says Mr. McCormally, is that the haves "do not trust democracy very far. They tremble—and with good reason—at what would happen to their wealth and position if the masses ever really could bring the vote of the majority into full play." And, on the other hand, the have-nots, despite respect for "capitalism" is the abstract, have for a century, so Mr. McCormally contends, been busy "transforming capitalism into some forms and stages of socialism."

In public education, according to this simplified thesis, the fight is "between the people with the wealth and the people with the kids." Those who oppose federal aid are not sincerely motivated by fear of federal intrusion and control, Mr. McCormally asserts. Their concern, he says, is to keep control localized for fear of exposing themselves to a bigger tax bite, for "state and nation, with their sales and income taxes, are in much better position to stick the rich."

When the proponents of federal aid put that across, Mr. McCormally prophesies, "more money than was ever dreamed of will be spent" on education. "More than ever of the nation's wealth will be taken from those who possess it and spent on the education of the nation's children."

The argument is addressed to spite, envy, and malice. It implies that anyone who resists getting the federal hook into education is animated by nothing better than selfishness. The thesis is unencumbered by any demonstration of need, ability to pay, or any reference to such facts as were marshaled dispassionately a few days ago by Roger Freeman of the Institute of Social Science Research.

Mr. Freeman demonstrated that education is the largest public service in the United States, next to national defense, that the rise in the cost of education suggested that "the American people have taken better care of their schools than of their living standards," that there is no teacher shortage, that in pay and perquisites the profession is attractive, and that the "classroom shortage" is largely a myth.

But why clutter up an argument with the facts when it is the intention of the NEA and Mr. McCormally to summon the crowd to the barricades for class war?

Indian Group Needs Anti-Communist Tools

The National Service Society,
AKKARA HOUSE
Behind Lourde's Church,
TRICHUR.--5, Kerala
(S. INDIA)

Ref. ..... Date 23rd Oct. 62

To
The Editor,
Human Events,
Washington 3, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

We are maintaining a Public Reading Room and a Library and we need Anti-communist literature, which we cannot afford to purchase. We hope that you and your readers can send us some literature, especially your HUMAN EVENTS. Since Communist Propaganda is being pumped into India, more Anti-communist literature is urgently required. Once our Kerala State was ruled by Communist. The literature will be read also by Catholics and Non-Catholics who visit our Reading Room regularly.

Therefore we hope that you will fulfil our humble request at the earliest.

May God bless you and your work!

Yours very sincerely,
For NATIONAL SERVICE SOCIETY,

Secretary.

P.S: Please publish our request in your weekly magazine, so that we may be able to get remailing Anti-communist literature from the readers.

Hands Off Sino-Soviet Split

From the New York *Daily News*

Suggestions are being made that we tread softly in dealing with Khrushchev, because we may need his help some day, and he ours, against a powerful Peking.

From this talk, anyone who remembers World War II gets that old "This is where I came in" feeling.

When Adolf Hitler attacked his supposed ally, Joe Stalin, in 1941, a great clamor went up in the Western Allied nations for rushing aid to Stalin. The clamor was spearheaded by no less a person than Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, with loud seconds from U. S. President F. D. Roosevelt.

Had Britain dragged its feet and let Stalin contend as best he could with Hitler—and had we concentrated on the war with Japan after Pearl Harbor instead of giving it second rating for manpower and supplies—then the two dictators would have clawed each other to bits.

Following that, it seems obvious that the United States and Britain could have dictated a peace which would have lasted for decades.

Let's not take too seriously as yet the talk of a genuine break between Red China and Soviet Russia.

But above all, let's do what we can to encourage such a break. If the two giants do start fighting each other, let's cheer them both on—and let's allow nobody, but nobody, to seduce us into getting into the fight on either side. They are both our enemies, period.

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Lessons for the US

Medicare's Failure in England and Saskatchewan

In England . . .

From the Arizona *Republic*

Whether the British medical system is a success would seem to depend upon one's scale of values. If one values a system of free choice, as opposed to one of compulsion; if one believes there are definite limits to how far governments can go even in questions of public welfare; and if one opposes any system which retards medical progress—such a person would have to conclude that socialized medicine is a failure. If, on the other hand, one's only yardstick of measurement is how much he pays for an office visit or hospital stay, one undoubtedly would favor the British system.

In fact, however, Britain's supposedly "free" medical service costs an average of more than a pound per week per family. And, as observers note, a family would have to be very ill to pay more than this in direct fees.

Furthermore, the quality of medical care has deteriorated considerably. According to a 1957 UN report, the then ratio of physicians per patient in Britain was about 1 to 1,149 people, compared with the 1947 ratio of 1 to 877. Furthermore, there were more hospital beds in Britain per thousand inhabitants in 1935 than there are today.

In addition, although the number of students at British universities has doubled since the war, the number studying medicine has actually decreased since the introduction of socialized medicine. And last year, one-third of the medical students who qualified in Great Britain subsequently left the country.

Last year one of Britain's better known scholars, Oxford Professor John Jewkes, concluded in his study on Britain's experiment with socialized medicine that the notion that the government will do a better job than private industry is an illusion. Both the giant United States and tiny Switzerland, which do not rely on extensive public health programs, have better records of medical growth rates and services than Britain.

It should be kept clearly in mind that the controversy over socialized medicine is not a controversy over whether the indigent sick will or should be cared for; it goes without saying that a nation as prosperous as the United States should take care of those truly in need of medical attention, regardless of ability to pay. The controversy goes far deeper than that, and far deeper than [pro-socialized medicine spokesmen want] audiences in Phoenix and elsewhere to believe.

In Saskatchewan . . .

From the *American Medical Association News*

Approximately 90 per cent of the practicing physicians in Saskatchewan, Canada, are working outside the Medical Care Insurance Act three months after the compromise settlement of the provincial government-doctor dispute, says George Peacock, MD, registrar of the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons.

It is difficult to obtain an accurate count of the physicians who have left the province since the medical care plan was introduced, Dr. Peacock said, but he estimated that at least 100 have left and some others have indicated they plan to leave.

Doctors Were Imported

Prior to last July's dispute, Saskatchewan had about 900 MDs, an estimated 625 of whom had practices. During the dispute, the provincial government brought in doctors from England and elsewhere and some are still in Saskatchewan.

Delegates to the recent SCPS annual meeting in Regina reaffirmed that they had not wavered from their position that government control of the practice of medicine is bad medicine for both patient and doctor. A. D. Kelly, MD, Toronto, general secretary of the Canadian Medical Assn., said the agreement that gave physicians the right to practice outside the act had resolved none of the basic problems. The present situation is at best an "uneasy truce," he said.

M. R. McCharles, MD, Winnipeg, president of the CMA, described the act as "the most restrictive legislation that ever faced the medical profession anywhere in the free world." He said it would take Saskatchewan at least 25 years to recover from the medical situation caused when the provincial government insisted on inaugurating the plan last July 1.

Warning to MD's

While Saskatchewan medicine has been harmed "by this blatant attempt at political opportunism," Dr. McCharles said, it served to warn Canadian doctors that freedom of professional practice may not be taken for granted.

H. D. Dalgleish, MD, SCPS president and its chief spokesman during the July dispute, said that the College will continue to seek legislative changes to make the act a "more true insurance mechanism" and to allow the private voluntary medical care insurance agencies "greater fiscal and administrative powers."

The private insurance agencies were retained as reimbursement channels as one of the conditions imposed by the doctors in reaching a settlement with the government.

Clinics Criticized

A number of resolutions passed at the annual meeting were critical of methods employed in the operation of community medical clinics. Establishment of the community clinics, which was encouraged by the government and sponsored by labor unions and other groups favorable to compulsory medical care, began at the height of the dispute.

Seven such clinics have been set up in the province, and 23 more are being organized. They are staffed by imported doctors prepared to work for a salary within the act.

Resolutions charged the clinics with "unethical advertising" and criticized their methods of obtaining doctors. Neville Smith, MD, an SCPS spokesman, said the government is using "coercion" and what amounts to "bribery" in an effort to get established doctors to join the clinics.

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

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Highlights of the Program . . .

The Fifth *Human Events* Political Action Conference

AND

Homecoming for Conservatives

January 10, 11, 12 **Statler Hilton Hotel** **Washington, D. C.**

This Conference is being called at a most crucial time in American history. Conservative candidates turned back liberals where least expected. The formidable opposition in many areas could have been overcome with a little more work, a larger number of workers, a more united front, a little more money, or an earlier start.

Now is the time to apply the lessons learned, to *"win more in '64."*

The New Frontier is more determined than ever to force through Congress its Welfare State projects at home, and its one-world program abroad. It is prepared to use taxpayers' money to buy its way into perpetual power after 1964.

The Conference will be held as the new Congress convenes. One of its major objectives will be to help you prepare for YOUR JOB NOW . . .

HELP DEFEAT NEW FRONTIER LEGISLATION IN 1963.

Major issues and what you can do about them will be discussed by Senators, Representatives, educators and other experts and political leaders. While holding the dike in Congress, and thus borrowing time, . . . YOUR NEXT JOB IS TO

WIN MORE IN '64.

The Fifth *Human Events* Political Action Conference will be invaluable in helping you reach this objective. It will define what you should do—why—and how to do it.

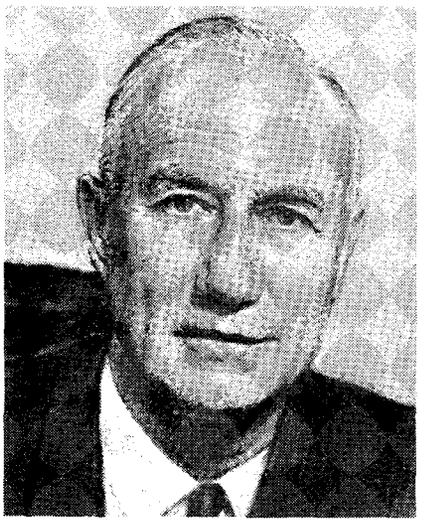
SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER

Texas (ACA-100)

After the Power Grab—What?

Vast powers have been usurped by the President. By executive orders, news controls, use of police powers and other machinations, Kennedy has grabbed more power for himself. Unorthodox tactics and parliamentary maneuvering will be employed to achieve New Frontier legislative goals in the coming Congress.

Senator Tower is a former professor of Government and an analyst of Fabian socialism. His two short years in the Senate have earned him a place among the conservative leaders of the Nation.



SENATOR STROM THURMOND

South Carolina (ACA-100)

A Long-Time Conservative Speaks Out

Senator Thurmond is well-known for his lifelong advocacy of Jeffersonian principles of government. He is a strong opponent of large, centralized government and soft attitude towards communism. A Major General in the Reserves, the Senator is also an advocate of a strong policy of defense aimed towards winning the cold war. His spotlight on the Administration's "no-win" policies attracted national attention.

ADMIRAL BEN MOREELL

ACA Chairman, Charter Subscriber, Human Events

I'm Fed Up to Here

Admiral Moreell will keynote the Conference. A long-time worker in the conservative movement, some of his distinguished services to his nation and honors include: organizer of the famous SeaBees during World War II; first non-Annapolis officer to achieve four-star rank; former President and Chairman of the Board, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation; former Chairman, Task Force on Water Resources and Power, Second Hoover Commission; author, "The Admiral's Log, Volumes 1 and 2" and recipient of several awards from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

Come — Bring a Friend — Sponsor a Delegate

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Homecoming for Conservatives

Robert E. Wood
Ill.

Charles Edison
N.J.

Otto K. Eitel
Cal.

Frank de Ganahl
N.Y.

William J. Grede
Wisc.

A. G. Heinsohn, Jr.
Tenn.

Lloyd Smith
Texas

Philip L. Corson
Penn.

The conservative upsurge owes much to the pioneer leaders who long ago recognized the need for widespread understanding of the truth and action stemming from it. Charter Subscribers and other early Human Events readers are in the forefront of such leadership. They are among the 127 who in 1944 helped launch Human Events.

Many of them will be at the Conference. Some are pictured here. Meet them and other Conservative leaders at the SPECIAL GET-TOGETHER THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 4 P. M.

Among others coming are: Jasper Crane, Robert Gaylord, Pierre Goodrich, Walter Harnischfeger, Lowell B. Mason, Ferdinand L. Mayer, Henry Mann, Walter Neithold, R. A. O'Connor, J. H. O'Hara, Frank O. Prior, Miss Doris Fielding Reid, Benjamin Tate, Hughston McBain and Dean Clarence Manion.

A Victory Event . . . To Honor Those Who Won

You will meet and hear many of them during your stay in Washington. You will have an opportunity to feel their dedication, their enthusiasm for freedom, their zeal to win, their resolve to restore America's Constitutional free heritage.

In addition to those pictured here, the following winners were making tentative plans to attend when we went to press:

Watkins Abbitt (Virginia), Samuel Devine (Ohio), Albert Quie (Minnesota), Carl W. Rich (Ohio), Richard L. Roudebush (Indiana), and Donald Rumsfeld (Illinois).

Everyone attending will receive a new vision of hope and recharge his battery of confidence.

The program on Friday, January 11, will begin at 7:15 AM with a *Victory Breakfast*. It will honor Conservatives who won.

James F. Battin
Mont.

Frank J. Becker
N.Y.

Joel T. Broyhill
Va.

Sen. N. Cotton
N.H.

J. Ashbrook
Ohio

Don Bruce
Ind.

Ed Derwinski
Ill.

H. R. Gross
Iowa

Durward Hall
Mo.

A. Johansen
Mich.

Charles Jonas
N.C.

Melvin R. Laird
Wisc.

Odin Langen
Minn.

David Martin
Neb.

Robert Michel
Ill.

Thomas Pelly
Wash.

Ben Reifel
S.D.

H. Schadeberg
Wisc.

Don L. Short
N.D.

R. Beermann
Neb.

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New Frontier Legislation — Why . . . And How to Defeat It

Of New Frontier legislation introduced, top priority will be assigned by the Administration to 15 or 20 bills. These will be tagged MUST. The orders will come from the White House to pass them. These bills will be the key issues that could seal the fate of our free Republic.

Again the Kennedy Administration will leave no stone unturned to force passage. Attempts will be made to generate public support by various means. Coercion will be employed and rewards to the faithful promised. The public treasury will be used. The new Congress will be deluged with more legislation designed to centralize authority in the White House.

Among the issues will be: changing the rules, tax-reforms or cuts, increased spending, socializing agriculture, domestic Peace Corps, federal control of education, urban affairs projects, socialized medicine, foreign aid, spending, compromising with communism and labor monopoly power.

Every citizen should know how these proposals will affect him and his freedom.

The Conference will answer the question, "What can I do to stop Welfare State legislation and buy time for victory."

REPRESENTATIVE BRUCE ALGER
Texas (ACA-100)

Buying City Hall with Federal Money

With more liberal-tinged money than ever pitted against him, Congressman Alger won his fourth re-election decisively. The chief issue against him was his insistence that cities and states should run their own affairs, without the federal government's intervention. Since federal control follows federal grants, Alger has consistently opposed big-scale spending of federal money for local projects such as urban renewal. He was a leader of the successful fight against establishing an Urban Affairs Department.

DR. EDWARD ANNIS
Pres.-Elect, American Medical Association

Medicare—Bad Medicine for Everyone

Although stopped in the last Session, President Kennedy has served notice that his defeat of the King-Anderson Medicare bill must be redressed in the new Congress. All resources of government and the labor and left-wing organizations will be marshalled to tie medical care to the Social Security System—somehow.

Dr. Annis, a practicing physician from Miami, Florida, was the man who, more than anyone else, reversed the public opinion polls, after his rebuttal to President Kennedy's appearance at Madison Square Garden last year.

DR. ERNEST L. WILKINSON
President, Brigham Young University

Your School House . . . *Free or Federal*

A well-known educator and booster of quality education, Dr. Wilkinson has long been an ardent opponent of federal aid. He was chairman of the Subcommittee on Education at the 1960 Republican Convention, and led the fight for a strong plank on education opposing grants from the central government.

At the conference, Dr. Wilkinson will analyze a new plan being readied by the Administration, containing provisions subtly to sell federal aid to the public—painlessly.

How We Won in Our Districts—How You Can Help Us Win in Congress

The lessons learned from winning need widespread application to "win more" in '64. Winners from many different areas will tell how they did it.

The urgent need now is to mobilize support back home for all conservatives in the House and Senate and to help them in their fight in Congress. How to do it will be a central theme in the many discussions aimed to help you take leadership in such drives in your community. The program will be geared to give answers to your specific questions.

ROBERT DOLE
Kansas

EDGAR F. FOREMAN
Texas

EDWARD J. GURNEY
Florida

LOUIS C. WYMAN
New Hampshire

After winning re-election over another incumbent, a Democrat who favored the Freeman farm control program he opposed, Congressman Robert Dole (ACA-91) immediately began touring his rural district, enlisting support for 1964. Conservative Ed Foreman, 28-year-old rancher, traveled throughout Texas' 16th District, enlisted the support of over 1,000 workers—mostly young people—and was rewarded with nearly 54 per cent of the vote, unseating a liberal Democratic incumbent. In Florida, 48-year-old Edward Gurney defeated his COPE-backed Democratic opponent in the 11th District, which in 1960 gave the GOP only 9.5% of the vote. An avowed anti-Communist, Louis Wyman is a former Attorney General of New Hampshire and once served as secretary to the late Senator Styles Bridges.

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Issues We Won On

WM. E. BROCK III
Tennessee

ROGERS C. B. MORTON
Maryland

M. G. SNYDER
Kentucky

K. WM. STINSON
Washington

Running against a Kennedy Democrat, young Bill Brock proved in Tennessee's 3rd District that the New Frontier can be defeated with a hard-hitting, vigorous campaign when the basic issue is made clear. Rogers Morton, brother of Kentucky's re-elected Senator Thruston Morton, overcame a 2-to-1 Democratic registration edge in the 1st District of Maryland, soundly whipping his 22% ACA opponent. In defeating an incumbent with a 4% ACA rating, Gene Snyder had the backing of a wide variety of conservative groups and hundreds of hard-working individuals in Kentucky's 3rd (Louisville), a traditionally Democratic district. Staunch conservative Bill Stinson, a 32-year-old political newcomer, although operating on a shoe-string budget, ousted the five-term Kennedy-backed incumbent in Washington's 7th District.

Preparing to Win in '64

DESMOND BARRY
Texas

ROBERT JAMES
Tennessee

JOHN M. LUPTON
Connecticut

WM. D. WORKMAN
South Carolina

Battling the determined opposition of the Teamsters Union in Texas, conservative Des Barry garnered nearly 45% of that state's normally Democratic vote in his bid for the new representative-at-large seat. Bob James, after unifying a party split in Tennessee's 9th District, built a strong organization and came within seven-tenths of 1% of defeating his liberal Democratic opponent. Kennedy-dominated Democrats in Connecticut almost lost the at-large congressional seat they held to conservative John Lupton, whose vigorous campaign was spearheaded by thousands of volunteers. Focusing on the liberal-vs.-conservative issue, South Carolina newspaperman Bill Workman forced New Frontier incumbent Senator Olin Johnston (ACA-32) to wage an unprecedented all-out campaign in order to keep his seat.

Building Support NOW for Future Dividends

JACK SCHUETZ
Nebraska

STEVE STAHL
Oklahoma

RAY WATKINS
Kentucky

GLENN GREEN
Arkansas

Executive Secretary of the Nebraska GOP and a State Legislator, Jack Schuetz has worked for years in practical politics and was well-qualified to co-ordinate the successful re-election campaign of Representative Ralph Beermann (ACA-100) in a new district. A driving force in the nationally-noted conservative upsurge in Louisville and throughout Kentucky, Ray Watkins, Executive Secretary of Associated Industries of Kentucky, knows how to defeat liberals and his story has application everywhere. Steve Stahl, Executive Secretary of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, has long fought attacks on private property, investment ownership and the entire free-enterprise system and is now giving leadership to a program designed to mold the nation's 17 million investors into a political force, the Investors Union.

Follow-up Needed Now

The real meaning of New Frontier *programs and liberal* spending can be explained—and understood. When it is, support for the Welfare State decreases.

As Congress takes up new proposals, support for the Conservative position must be mobilized back home. How voter understanding was achieved during the campaign will have application then. How did the winners explain the issues? They will be among those who will tell what support they need now, and how you *can mobilize it.*

How to organize letter-writing campaigns, sell conservative principles and activate more people on behalf of saving their investment in America will be among the topics highlighted.

SPECIAL FEATURES

The Program includes many features to help you step up your action effectiveness. Among the special films is a dramatic visual presentation of a psychological research project *93% Support Freedom—Yet 42% Are Targets for Socialism*—Why? by Bud Green, V. P. Natl. Right to Work Comm., *author of "Communism on the Map," formerly of Harding College.*

Conservative books will be on display. Sessions will be tape-recorded, available for use back home.

Plenty of time for questions is allocated. The new, expanded *Human Events* Program, designed to help you win more in '64, will be unveiled.

Send Your Advance Reservation NOW—Bring a Friend

ADVANCE REGISTRATION — **Fifth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference** — **January 10, 11, 12, 1963**

Please make the following registrations and keep me posted as plans develop: HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington 3, D.C.

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Bill me after January 31, 1963 (all fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, regardless of reason)

Friday preference

Name . . . . . Fish ☐
Address . . . . . Meat ☐
City . . . . . Zone . . . State . . . .

Circle Number of Conferences attended 1 2 3 4

Friday preference

Name . . . . . Fish ☐
Address . . . . . Meat ☐
City . . . . . Zone . . . State . . . .

Circle Number of Conferences attended 1 2 3 4

CONFERENCE FEE of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner Friday and Saturday, Jan. 11-12, Special Homecoming Get-Together, 4-6 PM, Thursday, Jan. 10. $45 fee for additional members of immediate family (wives, sons, daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen, active members of YAF and ISI.

SPECIAL ROOM RATES-HEADQUARTERS: STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, Washington, D. C., $10 single and $14 twins are available. As soon as your advance registration is received, we will mail Hotel information, so you may make early arrangements and be assured of special Human Events Conference rates.

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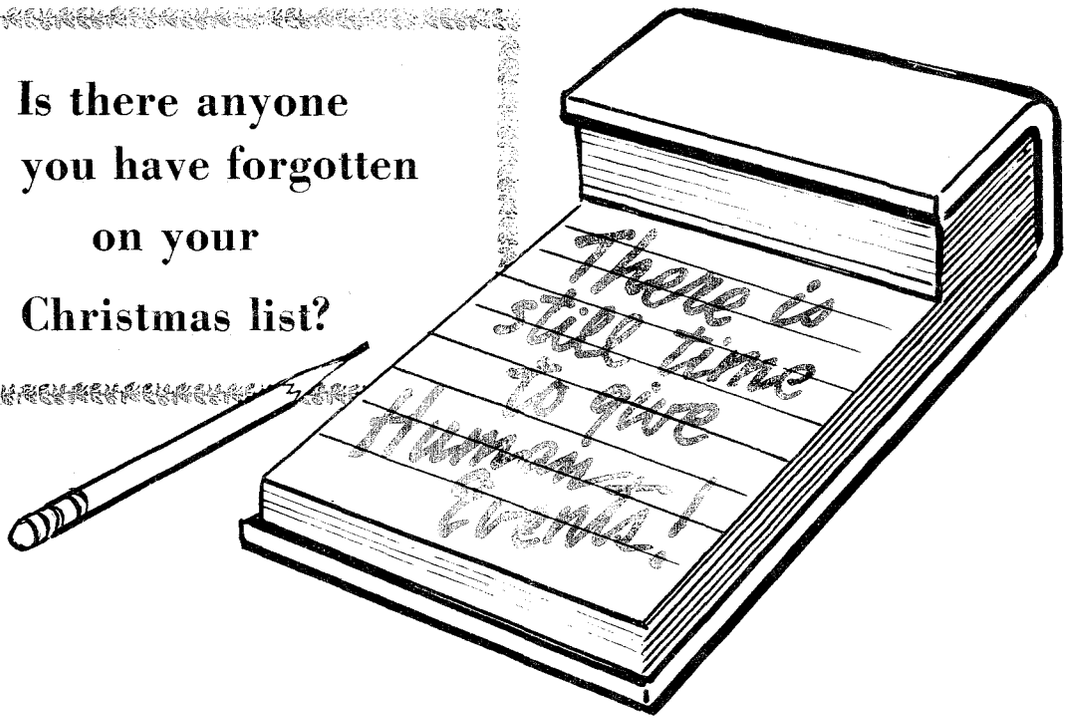
Is there anyone you have forgotten on your Christmas list?



With a week to go before Christmas, stop and think: is your Christmas gift list complete? Have you forgotten anyone? Is there anyone on your list who poses a unique gift problem?

In any case, what better way to complete your Christmas list than with *Human Events* gift subscriptions at our special Christmas rates?

One or more Human Events gift subscriptions entitles you to save $3 if you renew your own subscription at the same time, regardless of when your present subscription expires. We are offering two or more subscriptions—one of which may be your own—for the new low price of $9.50 each.

The Year of Opportunity ahead makes it more important than ever before to get *Human Events* into the hands of people who will put its information to constructive use.

The 1962 election can be a conservative victory if the forces of conservatism are inspired and well-informed.

A gift of *Human Events* this Christmas can be an important step toward preserving a free America.

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☐ My order is $150 or more. Send me BOTH bound volumes for 1962.

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Who in your community Should be reading *Human Events?*

Precinct Workers	Union Members	Small Business Owners	Political Party Workers
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High School Students	Tradesmen	Stockowners	Clergymen
Servicemen	Traveling Salesmen	Teachers	Newspaper Reporters
College Students	Housewives	Members of Active Organizations	

How many people in these classifications appear on your gift list? Add a few more to take full advantage of the opportunity to give Christmas gifts of *Human Events* subscriptions at the special $9.50 rate and SAVE $3 ON YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION by renewing it at the same time.

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Section Five
December 22, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

'The Private Man'

By TIMOTHY A. McINERNY

The Private Man by T. A. McInerny ($2.95, Obolensky, New York City) is a quiet, simple philosophical book for the long view, for the generations of today to think about and for those of tomorrow to remember. It is an analytical work, almost surgical in its thoroughness. It lays bare the mores of the men who made us great and laments their passing.

This vanishing specimen is the private man, one of the few survivors of a breed rapidly becoming extinct. He is the free, civilized, privileged citizen now being exterminated relentlessly by state, socialism, taxation and egalitarianism.

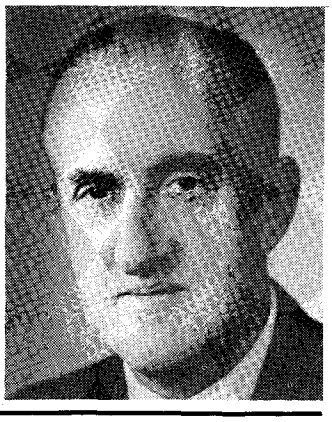
Extracts from the book follow:

Differences from the Public Man

To gain the benefit of the work of others, the public man gives himself over to the state; the state, in turn, furnishes him with housing, medical care, food and sometimes clothing, all at the expense of the private man. Sometimes the actual cost is multiplied because relief work administered by the government has a large mark-up due to graft, inefficiency or the tendency of politicians to load the public payroll with incompetents.

Public housing is a good example of the trend toward the exploitation of the private man. A section of the population by reason of lack of native ambition, ability or skill, finds itself occupying the lowest type of dwelling, unsanitary and unfit for habitation. The social-minded leaders in and out of government find the sight of these conditions loathsome. So a program of slum-clearance or urban renewal is started.

The slums are bulldozed flat and the first-class apartments are built and the former slum dwellers are encouraged to live in them. However, no stigma attaches to them because the act of charity is clothed in uplift slogans. The pauper is taught that, by mere reason of birth, he is entitled to accommodations far in advance of what he could have obtained for himself and his family.



Timothy A. McInerny owns a financial and political news service in Washington. He was a member of the surrender party selected by General Douglas MacArthur aboard the USS Missouri at the end of World War II.

His back is stiffened and his independent tendencies, if he has any, are subordinated to the realization that he has a vote and therefore is equal to any citizen. His only qualification as a citizen is to be born. Having a vote, therefore, entitles him to accommodations for his lifetime equal to the best, far better than the private man who lives in the middle or twilight ground.

Necessity for Private Property

It could be taking place in America. The resistance of private property to indirect seizure by the state to benefit the growing numbers of public men is growing weaker. The politician finds it beneficial to advocate plunder of the rich to benefit the poor. The great corporations have a soft underbelly through which they are being bled for social purposes, notwithstanding the fact that governments do not produce wealth; they spend it.

Control of Youth

It is the way of all governments when they tend toward socialism to take charge of a nation's youth. The reason is twofold: The government first wants a complacent younger generation imbued with its ideas so that the system will be made permanent. The second reason is that no socialistic government seems to think that parents are capable of caring for their young, especially in the educational field.

The Head of the Family

Modern political power is based upon professed solicitude for the poor and downtrodden. It is over their bodies that dictators and politicians climb to glory. So the welfare advocates point out the low economic state of the laborer and his family and attract his support by offering to take over a few of his responsibilities.

Hard Work

But how do we make character grow where there isn't any? Or how do we make decent, strong and self-reliant citizens out of the unfit? The private man had a formula which sometimes worked. The public man has long practiced the method described as "humane," which apparently turns juvenile delinquents into hardened criminals.

In the family the two great molders of character are present. There is love of the mother and the authority of the father. Our television makes a standing joke of the latter and rarely does justice to the former. It is a trend of the times to include the family in the rising sense of revolution.

Good Taste and the Private Man

Only a few years ago, the heroes and heroines of the stage and fiction were invariably upright persons of good taste. In the melodramas the nobility of man was stressed, with enough villainy added to offer a means of comparison. Shakespeare did the job up beautifully. Heroes, no matter how homespun, were persons of natural grace and good taste.

Nowadays the smokehouse character dominates the scene, with accent upon lower manners and lower language.

Low people of animal morals and no taste started and maintained the motion-picture industry and brought mass debasement to the world scene.

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The Work of the Liberals

The private man finds it difficult, if not impossible, to subscribe to the modern doctrine of liberalism. He feels that the wealth of the industrial age, created by thrift, enterprise and conservatism, is now being wasted by idealism and attempts at socialist dictatorship.

The Understanding of Foreigners

The countries which have unconventional governments, such as dictatorships of the left, are simply anathema to private men everywhere. It is completely against nature to have the state set up as the be-all and end-all of modern life. The private man views most politicians as contemptible, and the left-wing states as a collection of hypocrites, rogues and barbarians. That such a collection should supplant God and the dignity of man in everyday life is a veritable horror to the private man.

The dictatorships of the right are more easily understandable. In many a country, the private man believes, the degree of responsibility of the average citizen is very low. The fact that relaxing of discipline results in bloody excesses, looting and confiscation, is a well-known historical truth. Therefore hard governments have been found to be stable. To try to carry democratic ideas to those countries would appear to be idiotic in the extreme. People who cannot live with each other certainly cannot act in the democratic tradition. The private man feels that it is in his self-interest to vote for reliable men in government. He does not feel that the Latins, the Africans or certain of the Asiatics, such as the Indonesians and the Indians, have any degree of self-reliance as yet. Thus a disciplined government which follows neither Moscow nor the thinly disguised dictators of the left such as Nehru and Nasser is always acceptable to the private man. He feels that business and commerce can be carried on under it.

The appearance in the governments of the West of crypto-Communists is very alarming to the private man. He regards their presence as treason.

On the 'Leveling Out'

The term "leveling out" used to be used by amateur Socialists who oftentimes voiced the idea that all the wealth should be confiscated and then parceled out evenly to everyone. That argument, beside the fire and around the cracker-barrels of olden days, always drew the derision of the onlookers. The man who wanted the "leveling out" was invariably the wastrel or the town drunk and he was asked, "What happens after your share is gone, next month or next year?" The answer was always. "We have another leveling out."

On His Education

The life of a public school child is one sweet song compared to the Spartan regime which the private school lad undergoes. Some of these New England schools of today are much more rigorous than their English counterparts. Every detail of the boy's life is supervised. He arises in the chill of the winter dawn, hurries through his chapel and his breakfast. The food is generally as bad as it can be, but it seems to keep body and soul together. The school register is designed to keep out the undesirable. There is no humanitarian obligation in selecting the students, no pressure on the faculty to take in a student for the reason of egalitarianism. There are enough boys from the recognized families to go round and even many of them cannot meet the standards, morally or intellectually. There is no hesitation about sending them home or flunking them out. The private man gets his boy back if the material is not there.

He Believes in Colonialism

The private man is basically a person of sound sense—rather hard, to be sure, but sound. He thinks that to turn over the Dutch islands to a faker like Sukarno and to invite famine and waste is not only idiotic but reprehensible. To allow this claptrap Caesar to establish his regime over the first few years by expropriation of Dutch interests is the height of folly. Our man believes in soundness in international dealings. You get self-government by earning it; you get fiscal stability by hard work and honest effort. To our subject, the alternative is ruin.

He Is Against Internationalism

Our subject does not believe that the time has arrived for complete trust in all governments and therefore isolation in varying degrees is wise and necessary. Nations are the projections of the individual; therefore there must be a prudent separation of identities.

Freedom of choice is what the private man wants in his country's foreign policy as well as his own private life. To commit the future of his country to the defense and support of half the world to him seems the height of insanity.

The internationalist, he avers, is a mixture of exhibitionist and simpleton. He grants that the code of the do-gooder in the world is surprisingly successful. The adherents of the cult get widespread publicity. They wax fat on rewards and lecture fees. They are always out in front when the cameras appear. They have no compunction about taking food out of the mouths of their own people to butter up the distant and the foreign.

His Thoughts on the Unemployed

The welfare class, through no fault of its own, is a nursery for any kind of ideology which promises deliverance from chronic unemployment. That status is debasing, discouraging and humiliating. A man on a handout existence is despondent and discouraged.

Toward this goal the politicians of the modern age are moving with all deliberate speed. They have created a mendicant class. They have denied free enterprise the benefits of the profits system and thus have forced industry to dump employees on the state. The more industry is taxed, the less capital there is for new expansion.

It is significant that for many years neither Britain nor the United States has had a Prime Minister or a President who has met a payroll.

His View of Organized Labor

No responsibility, only unbridled avarice, is displayed and the reason is that unions have become so powerful politically that they are enabled to enslave the economy. The United States, particularly, may rue the day that labor delayed the experiments of the space age so that the Russian militarists could climb to the top of the heap. This was like the soft, bloodless rule of Blum in France who let the unions rot away the French soul so that it could be quickly consumed by the Germans.

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Section Six
December 22, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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German Economic Miracle in Danger

Bonn Government Forgets Lessons Taught by Erhard

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Condensed from the December, 1962, *The Freeman*

Germany's rise from postwar prostration to afterwar affluence has been widely called the "Wirtschaftswunder," the economic miracle. And anyone who saw Germany in the bleak years of 1945-1947, the cities half in ruins, the currency so worthless that cigarettes were preferred to marks, the people hungry, listless and apathetic, economic revival checked by scores of harsh occupation regulations, might well have set a generation as a minimum term for the restoration of more or less normal conditions.

But striking improvement began in 1948, when the worthless marks were swept into the ash can and replaced by a new hard currency. It was a drastic surgical operation; for the second time in 25 years a hopelessly inflated currency had to be mainly written off. But the restoration of the incentive of sound money, with which food and clothing could be bought at normal prices, was the indispensable incentive to hard work and rising production figures.

What gave lasting momentum to the brilliant economic recovery was a stroke of genius on the part of one man, chubby, cigar-smoking, enormously energetic Ludwig Erhard, minister of economics.

Well-versed in classical economics and a specialist in market research, Erhard was completely out of sympathy with the Nazi idea of a controlled economy and composed a secret memorandum on the economic and financial consequences that might be expected after the collapse of Hitler's mad dreams of empire. Appointed director of economic administration after the economic fusion of the American and British zones of occupation, he had the vision and courage to try the revolutionary experiment of economic freedom, leaving people free to work out of the postwar devastation and impoverishment by their own efforts.

ERHARD

One Nazi institution which the occupation powers did not touch was an elaborate system of wage and price controls. When the currency reform was carried out in the summer of 1948, Erhard took advantage of a loophole in what was then a strict system of foreign control over Germany's economy. It was strictly forbidden to change any single fixed price without the consent of the occupation authorities. But there was no ban on abolishing the entire cumbersome system; apparently, it was believed that no German would have the courage to risk such a step. This is just what Erhard did. He made a bonfire of all the wage and price restrictions and launched Germany on the rising tide of an economy that was freed after decades of severe control.

This was not accomplished without difficulty and opposition. There is a story that General Lucius D. Clay, head of the American Military Government, called up Erhard and said: "All my economic experts tell me that what you have done is very dangerous."

"So do mine," replied Erhard, and continued to steer his freedom course, with Clay's later full cooperation and support. For a time prices rose sharply. The trade unions called a general strike in favor of a return to planned economy and controls. Some of the more faint-hearted officials in Erhard's ministry began to work on drafts of new decrees restoring controls. But Erhard was unmoved. He had bet on freedom and was confident he would not lose.

"Even if the price pendulum has passed the limit of what is moral and permissible," he declared at that time, "we shall soon enter upon a phase when, as a result of competition, prices will be reduced to their appropriate level. This level will secure the best relationship between wages and prices, between nominal incomes and the price level." . . .

Erhard's policy touched off a steady boom of prosperity that transformed Germany in a few years from the shattered, listless, hungry country of the first postwar years into one of the most prosperous lands in Europe.

The combination of the German tradition of hard, efficient work, the immense release of individual creative energy by Erhard's free competitive economy, the turn in American policy from repression to helpful cooperation, the big demand in the postwar world for the machinery and machine tools which German plants were especially qualified to turn out made Germany until recently the model economic country of Europe. Erhard struck off one restriction after another and led the parade of European nations back to full currency convertibility. The importance which the German economics minister attaches to this subject is evident from the quotation from his book, *Prosperity Through Co-operation:*

"I go so far as to declare that whoever manages to do away with foreign currency control will have done more for Europe than all politicians, statesmen, members of parliament, businessmen and civil servants put together."

But a visit to Germany in 1962 conveys the impression that the bloom is off the economic miracle and that some new problems have arisen in the place of those which were so brilliantly solved by the powerful upsurge of the German economy during the Fifties.

The business boom in Germany, still very pronounced in the building industry, has been both cause and consequence of increased savings and capital accumulation, not only by the German people themselves but by foreign investors looking for a country in which the rights to private property are respected. This comparative abundance of capital has eliminated unemployment. With some 25 million Germans at work, there are less than 100,000 registered unemployed; and these are mostly unemployable. Some 600,000 foreign workers, mostly Italians, Greeks and Spaniards, have been brought into Germany. And still there are some half-million job opportunities that remain unfilled.

Such full employment creates its own special diffi-

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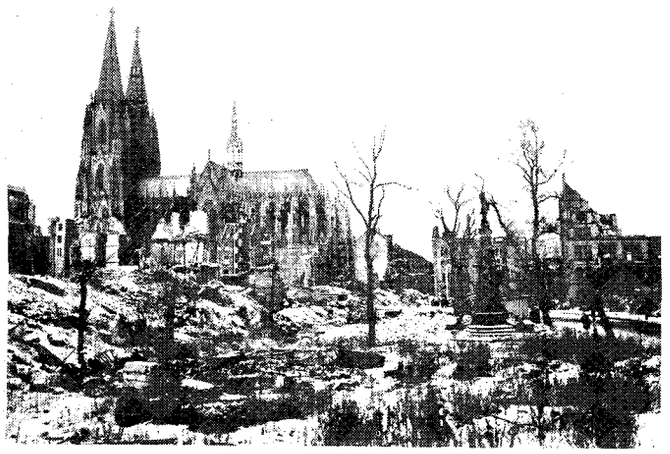

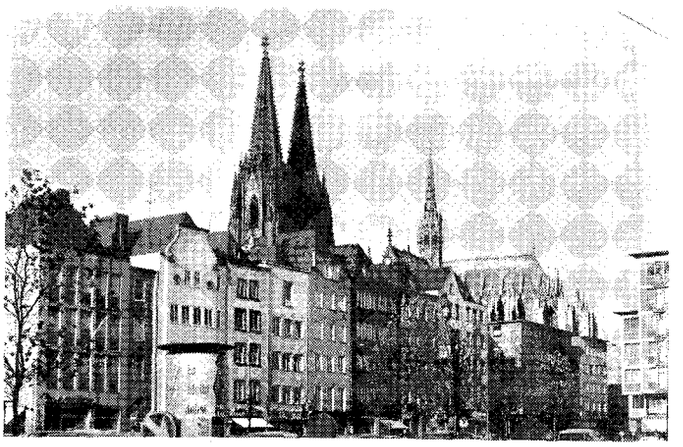

BEFORE AND AFTER—These two photographs, taken from nearly identical spots in 1944 and 1954, show the amazing transformation that has taken place in the Rhenish metropolis of Cologne, a West German city of 700,000 which suffered heavy bomb damage during World War II. (Photos by courtesy of the German Information Center.)

culties. When no one can be fired because of lack of replacements, it is human nature to slack off and work at something less than full efficiency. Despite the traditional loyalty of workers to some old-established firms like Krupp, which have always taken an interest in the well-being of the employes, one now hears in the Ruhr and elsewhere numerous complaints of workers shifting capriciously from job to job, shamming illness and staying away from work. Workers receive full pay for three weeks of absence from the job, and checks on abuse of this right seem inadequate.

The labor situation also places the trade unions in the driver's seat. During the first years of the "economic miracle" there was considerable restraint in posing new wage demands. This is no longer true. Wages have been shooting up, out of all relation to productivity. Wages rose by 9 per cent in 1960, by 10 per cent in 1961; the corresponding growth in productivity in the two years was 6.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent. The threat of a politically implemented inflationary wage-price spiral in a country which could boast of one of the most stable currencies (in terms of purchasing power) in the world is quite real.

Another effect of this situation, and one which is putting considerable strain on Germany's finances, is that when employers cannot meet demands for higher wages out of their own resources, the state steps in and helps to foot the bill. This happened in the Ruhr last summer when the miners threatened to strike on the eve of an important state election and the Federal government offered a handsome subsidy so as to make possible the payment of the 8 per cent wage increase which the workers were demanding.

This sort of thing, of course, does not make it easier for the harassed minister of finance, Heinz Starke, who no sooner gets the national budget balanced than he sees it unbalanced again by some new demand for higher pay or larger subsidies. With the memory of two destructive inflations during the last 40 years, there is in Germany a healthy fear of deficit financing, and the head of the Bundesbank, Karl Blessing, has sternly announced that his institution will not finance a new inflation.

These clouds on the previously serene landscape of the "economic miracle" caused Erhard last spring to turn to the German people with an appeal that was almost an SOS. Posing the question, "Have We Lost the Feeling for the Possible?" Erhard warned his countrymen against succumbing to the illusion that a people can consume more than it produces. Erhard has never been a mouthpiece of big business. He has criticized employers as much for trying to keep up prices artificially through cartel arrangements as he has criticized the trade unions for excessive wage demands.

But in this appeal he took issue with a viewpoint that has been gaining ground among the trade union leaders: namely, that "justice" requires a redistribution of national income. Erhard warned that continuation of excessive wage demands would lead to a weakening of Germany's competitive position, to a diminution of investment, to a reduction in tax yields and, finally, to the destruction of full employment. He appealed to the German people, who for years had set an example to the world of productive and financial discipline, not to throw away in a moment of blindness all they had built up, and remarked that it would indeed be an irony of history if Germany should go astray just when other nations which had suffered from loose inflationary finance were coming to their senses partly because of Germany's example.

It is an illustration of the justice of Erhard's warning that the big surpluses of exports over imports, which enabled Germany to advance from virtual national bankruptcy to a gold and dollar reserve of over $6 billion, are diminishing just when they are most needed to meet such requirements as purchases of arms abroad, outlays for foreign aid and the like.

Nothing that has happend or may happen in Germany detracts from the tremendous object lesson in the superiority of a free economy offered by Germany's spectacular recovery when Erhard's principles were in full force. This object lesson is further enhanced by the drab squalor in the Soviet Zone of Germany. This has been a real example of "competitive co-existence" between sundered groups of the same people, with the same educational background and the same working capacity. The results, to put it mildly, cannot be very satisfactory to Mr. Khrushchev. The erection of the barbarous wall between the two parts of Berlin has not changed by one iota the contrast between busy prosperity in the Western part of the city and desolate stagnation in the other.

The German economy ran well and smoothly when it was guided by the principles of classical liberal economics. If it is now experiencing some jolts and jars, this is because of departures from these principles.

Wages, employment, prices and productivity will necessarily find their own natural and desirable levels if the government will follow two principles: (1) no inflation, and (2) no interference of any kind in the arrangements that employers and employes finally arrive at by free bargaining.

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Section Seven
December 22, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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'Another Step in . . .Centralizing Power'

Lausche Attacks 'Domestic Peace Corps'

The Kennedy Administration proposes to establish a National Service Corps. It would be patterned on the Peace Corps which now serves abroad.

Such a program would be just "another step in the direction of centralizing power in the present plethora of bureaus already existing in Washington," Senator Frank J. Lausche told an inquiring constituent.

A Cleveland, Ohio, woman had written Lausche for his views on a domestic Peace Corps. Her skepticism of the justification for such a program was more than matched by the Ohio Democrat.

Replied Lausche:

"I am in full agreement with you that the proposal of the Administration to establish a domestic, nationwide Peace Corps is not justified. What the members of this Peace Corps are to do has not yet been identified, nor has any description of it been sought to be given. If they are to do in the United States the work which is now being done in foreign countries by the Peace Corps, they will be acting as teachers, social workers in training an alleged undeveloped people to adopt advanced methods of fighting social, economic and scientific confrontations.

"We have legions of Peace Corps workers already in our country. We have the ministers, priests and rabbis, the parents in the homes, the teachers in our schools, the social workers in our governmental and private agencies, the recreational workers in federal, state and local governments, the police and the juvenile court officials and the parole officers.

"We are reaching the point where we will have more guides working for government than we have people to guide. In other words, the number of officers will exceed the number of soldiers who are to be commanded and directed."

Lausche buttressed his arguments with figures showing that, not counting parents, the Nation has one teacher, social worker, law-enforcement official or clergyman for each 13 juveniles between the ages of 12 to 21.

Lausche reported these totals, based on the 1960 U.S. Census:

	Male	Female	Totals
Teachers			
Elementary	143,163	860,413	1,003,576
Secondary	274,562	243,452	518,014
Total Teachers			1,521,590
Social & Welfare Workers	36,029	60,667	96,696
Recreational-Welfare Groups	20,858	15,497	36,355
Total Social, Welfare			133,051
Policemen, Detectives	245,404	6,790	252,194
Sheriffs, Baliffs	22,736	1,194	23,930
Marshals-Constables	5,684	225	5,909
Total Law Enforcement			282,033
Clergy	196,304	4,695	200,999
GRAND TOTAL			2,147,663

The idea of a domestic Peace Corps is not new. When Sargent Shriver's Peace Corps, announced several months ago that it would train some Corpsmen in New York City's teeming Harlem, liberal pundits and others suggested that the Nation could well use a domestic establishment of the kind operated overseas under Shriver's direction.

Behind it, too, lies Congress' traditional objection to resuscitating federally-directed youth projects of the type put into operation during the Thirties by the New Deal. Although strongly pushed by stalwart spenders like Minnesota's Senator Hubert Humphrey, Youth Corps legislation has never gotten anywhere in Congress.

So JFK's National Service Corps proposal may well represent little more than the old—and rejected—CCC-type program which Congress dislikes. But dressed up, of course, in the glamorous trappings now adorning the Peace Corps.

Administration forces recently submitted the idea to cabinet-level "study." Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was named by his brother, the President, to head the group. Other members named November 17 were Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz; Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall; Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze; Peace Corps Director Shriver; Budget Director David E. Bell, now the newly designated head of foreign aid; and Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver.

The proposal had already received preliminary study by a staff group working under the attorney general's direction, and it was given—naturally!—a favorable recommendation. Reason: the purported shortage of people working on domestic social problems. Someone apparently forgot to consult the Census Bureau as Lausche did.

Questions for Alger Hiss

New York *Mirror* columnist Lee Mortimer noted in a recent column:

"Alger Hiss' re-entry into the news has reminded some members of the House Un-American Activities Committee that there are still several questions they'd like to ask him. Indeed they could ask him the exact questions that sent him to jail before without double jeopardy being involved because if he lied again, it would be a new offense. Among other questions being thought up for him are the ones: 'Are you a Communist?' 'Have you ever been one?' Hiss could escape from these by taking a 5th . . . The Committee also wants to know about the dealings between Hiss and Mrs. Helen Lehman Buttenweiser, who not only sheltered Hiss, but put up part of the bail for lamster traitor [Dr. Robert] Soblen."

BEN BELLA— "The Algerian government has banned the Communist party. With Fidel Castro's admirer Ahmed Ben Bella as Premier, do the Communists NEED a party?" (Washington Daily News)

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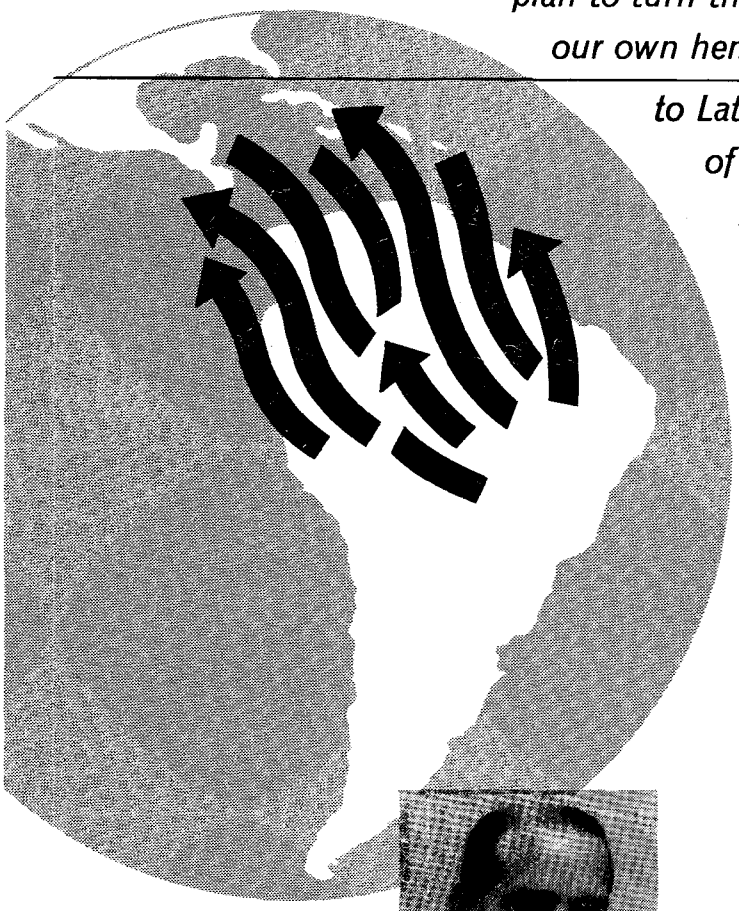

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Mr. Ray was Under Secretary of Commerce during the Eisenhower administration. He now practices law and is a specialist in international affairs. He has traveled extensively in Latin America and published numerous articles concerning our relations with South America. His distinguished career gives him a richly qualified basis for his analysis of our Latin American relations.

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